with the music like the strings of the violin, and as the song grew wild and stormy toward its close, the movements, had they not accorded with it, would have resembled those of a person seizes with some violent nervous spasm. After this had continued for an incredible length of time and I expected to see the Almehs fall exhausted to the earth, the music ceased and they stood before us calm and cold, with their breathing not perceptibly hurried. The dance had a second part, of very different character. Still with their lifted hands striking the little cymbals, they marked a circle of springing bounds, in which their figures occasionally reminded me of the dancing nymphs of Greek sculpture. The instant before touching the floor, as they hung in the air with the head bent forward, one foot thrown behind, and both arms extended above the head, they were drawn on the background of the dark hall, like forms taken from the frieze of a temple to Bacchus or Pan.

Eastern politeness did not require us to cry "brava!" or "encore!" so we merely handed our pipes to Ali, to be filled a second time. Our old Theban guide, however, was so enraptured that he several times ejaculated : " tyib ketser ! (very good indeed !) and Rais Hassan's dark face beamed all over with delight. The circle of white turbaned heads in the rear looked on complacently, and our guard, who stood in the moonlight before the open door, almost forgot his duty in his enjoyment of the spectacle. shall never forget the wild, fantastic picture we saw that night in the ruins of Luxor.

The Apple-Blossom, who followed in a dance with one named Bakhita, pleased me far better. She added a thousand graceful embellishments to the monotonous soul of the music; and her dance, if barbaric, was as poetic as her native palm-tree. She was lithe as a serpent, and agile as a young panther, and some of her movements were most extraordinary, in the nerve and daring required to execute them and to introduce them without neglecting the rhythm of the dance. More than once she sank slowly back, bending her knees forward, till her head and shoulders touched the floor, and then, quick as a flash, shot flying into the air, her foot alighting in exact time with the thump of the drum. She had the power of moving her body from side to side, so that it curved like a snake from the hips to the shoulders, and once I thought that, like Lamia, she was about to resume her ancient shape, and slip out of sight through some hole in the ruined walls. One of the dances was a sort of pantomime, which she and Bakhita accompanied with their voices-clear, shrill, ringing tones, which never faltered for a moment, or varied a hair's breadth from the harmony, while every muscle was agitated with the exertion of her movements. The song was pervaded with a strange, passionate tremolo, unlike anything I ever heard before. The burden was: "I am alone: my family and my friends are all dead: the plague has destroyed them. Come, then, to me, and be my beloved, for I have no other to love me." Her gestures exhibited a singular mixture of the abandonment of grief, and the longing of love. While her body swayed to aud fre with the wild, sad rhythm of the words, she raised both arms before her till the long sleeves fell back and covered her face; then opening them in wistful entreaty, sang the last line of the chorus, and bringing her hands to her fore head, relapsed into grief again. Apparently the prayer is answered, for the concluding move ment expressed a delirious joy.

We listened to the music and looked on the dances for more than two hours, but at length the twanging of the violin and the never-ending drum-thumps began to set our teeth on edge, and we unfolded our cramped legs and got down from the divan. The lantern was unswung, the candle-ends taken from the empty bottles, the Almehs received their fees and went off rejoicing, and we left the chambers of Luxor to the night-wind and the moon.

THE TEMPLE.

The guide of the Eastern bank, a wiry young Bedouin, was in attendance next morning, and a crowd of horses and asses awaited us on the hore. I chose a brown mare, with a small alender head and keen eye, and soon accustomed myself to the Turkish saddle and broad shovelstirrups. The temple of Luxor is imbedded in the modern village, and only the front of the pylon, facing toward Karnak, and part of the grand central colonnade, is free from its vile exprescences. For this reason its effect is less agreeable than that of the Memnonium, although of much grander proportions. Its plan is easily traced, nevertheless, and having been built by only two monarchs, Remeses the Great and nunoph III .- or, to use their more familian titles, Sesostris and Memnon-it is less be wildering, in a historical point of view, to the unstudied tourist, than most of the other temples of Egypt. The sanctuary, which stands near, est the Nile, is still protected by the ancient stone quay, though the river has made rapid advances, and threatens finally to undermine Luxor as it has already undermined the temples of An twopolis and Antinos. I rode into what were once the sacred chambers, but the pillars and sculptures were covered with filth, and the Arabe had built in, around and upon them, like the clay nests of the cliff sparrow. The peristyle of majestic Osiride pillars, in front of the portico, as well as the portico itself, are buried to half their depth and so surrounded by hovels that to get an idea of their arrangement, you must make the tour of a number of hen houses and asses' stalls. The pillars are now employed as drying posts for the buffalo dung which the Arabs use

Proceeding toward the entrance, the next court, which is tolerably free from incumbrances, contains a colonnade of two rows of lotuscrowned columns, 28 feet in circumference. They still uphold their architraves of giant blocks of sandstone, and rising high above the miserable dwellings of the village, are visible from every part of the plain of Thebes. The English Vice-Consul, Mustapha Abou Achmet, occupies a house between two of these pillars We returned the visit he had paid us on our ar rival, and were regaled with the everlasting coffee and chibouk, than which there is no more grateful refreshment. He gave us the agreeable news that Mr. Murray was endeavoring to persnade the Pasha to have Karnak cleared of its rubbish and preserved from further spoliation If Mr. Murray can accomplish this, I will gladly help to erect an obelisk in his henor, in front of the great pylon. If I possessed despotic power -and I new wish it for the first time-I should certainly make despotic use of it, in tearing down some dozens of villages and setting some thousands of Copts and Fellahs at work in exhuming what their ancestors have mutilated and buried. The world cannot spare these remains Tear down Reman ruins if you will; level Cy. clopean walls; build bridges with the stones of Gothic abbeys and feudal fortresses; but lay no hand on the glory and grandeur of Egypt.

In front of the colonnade are the remains of the pylon of Amunoph III, the original entrance to he temple. Remeses the Great placed before this

a spacious peristyle of a double row of columns. and erected another and loftier pylon, looking toward Karnak, and adorned with two obelisks of red granite and four colossal statues of himself. The houses of the village completely fill the peristyle, and the pillars are all plastered over with mud. In order to ascend the pylon, we were obliged to pass through a school, in which thirty or forty little Luxorians were conning their scraps of the Koran. They immediately surrounded us, holding up their tin slates, scribbled with Arabic characters, for our inspection, and demanding backshish for their pre ficiency. The gray-bearded pedagogue tried to quiet them, but could not prevent several from following us. The victories of Remeses are sculptured on the face of the towers of the pylon, but his colossi, solid figures of granite, which sit on either side of the entrance, have been much defaced. The lonely obelisk, which stands a little in advance, on the left hand, is more perfect than its Parisian mate. From this stately entrance, an avenue of colossal sphinxes once extended to the Ptolemaic pylon of Karnak, a distance of a mile and a half. The sphinxes have disappeared, but the modern Arab road leads over its site, through field of waste grass.

KARNAK BY SUN AND MOON. And now we galloped forward, through a long procession of camels, donkeys and Desert Arabs armed with spears, toward Karnak, the greatest ruin in the world, the crowning triumph of Egyptian power and Egyptian art. Except a broken stone here and there protuding through the soil, the plain is as desolate as if it had never been conscious of a human dwelling, and only on reaching the vicinity of the mud hamlet of Karnak, can the traveler realize that he is in Thebes. Here the camel-path drops into a broad, excavated avenue, lined with fragments of sphinxes and shaded by starveling acacias. As you advance, the sphinxes are better preserved and remain seated on their pedestals, but they have all been decapitated. Though of colossal proportions, they are seated so close to each other, that it must have required nearly wo thousand to form the double row to Luxor. The avenue finally reaches a single pylon, of majestic proportions, built by one of the Ptolemies, and covered with profuse hieroglyphics. Passing through this, the sphinxes lead you to another pylon, followed by a pillared court and temple built by the later Remesides. This, I thought, while my friend was measuring the girth of the pillars, is a good beginning for Karnak, but it is certainly much less than I expect. " Taal min hennee !" (come this way !) called the guide, as if reading my mind, and led me up the heaps of rubbish to the roof and pointed to the

Ah, there was Karnak! Had I been blind up to this time, or had the earth suddenly heaved out of her breast the remnants of the glorious temple? From all parts of the plain of Thebes I had seen it in the distance-a huge propylon, a shattered portico, and an obelisk, rising above the palms. Whence this wilderness of ruins, spreading so far as to seem a city rather than a temple-pylon after pylon, tumbling into enormous cubes of stone, long colonnades, supporting fragments of Titanic roofs, obelisks of red granite, and endless walls and avenues, branching out to isolated portals? Yet they stood as silently amid the accumulated rubbish of nearly four thousand years, and the sunshine threw its yellow luster as serenely over the despoiled sanctuaries, as if it had never been otherwise. since the world began. Figures are of no use, in describing a place like this, but since I must use them, I may say that the length of the ruins before us, from west to east, was 1,200 feet, and that the total circumference of Karnak, includ ing its numerous pylæ, or gateways, is a mile

We mounted and rode with fast-beating hearts to the western or main entrance, facing the Nile. The two towers of the propylon-pyramidal masses of solid stone-are 329 feet in length, and the one which is least ruined, is nearly 100 feet in hight. On each side of the sculptured portal connecting them, is a tablet left by the French army, recording the geographical position of the principal Egyptian temples. We passed through and entered an open court, more than 300 feet square. with a corridor of immense pillars on each side connecting it with the towers of a second pylon, nearly as gigantic as the first. A colonnade of lofty shafts, leading through the center of the court, once united the two entrances, but they have all been hurled down and lie as they fell, in long lines of disjointed blocks, except one. which holds its solitary lotus-bell against the sky. Two mutilated colossi of red granite still guard the doorway, whose linted stones are 40 feet in length. Climbing over the huge fragments which have fallen from above and almost blocked up the passage, we looked down into the grand hall of the temple.

I knew the dimensions of this hall, beforehand I knew the number and size of the pillars, but I was no more prepared for the reality than those will be, who may read this account of it and afterward visit Karnak for themselves. It is the great good-luck of travel that many things must e seen to be known. Nothing could have compensated for the loss of that overwhelming confusion of awe, astonishment and delight, which came upon me like a flood. I looked down an avenue of twelve pillars-six on each sideeach of which was 36 feet in circumference and nearly 80 feet in hight. Crushing as were these ponderous masses of sculptured stone, the spreading bell of the lotus blossoms which crowned them, clothed them with an atmosphere of lightness and grace. In front, over the top of another pile of colossal blocks, two obelisks rose shark and clear, with every emblem legible on their polished sides. On each side of the main aisle are seven other rows of columns one hundred and twenty-two, in alleach of which is about 50 feet high and 27 feet in circumference. They have the Osiride form. without capitals, and do not range with the central shafts. In the efforts of the conquerors to overthrow them, two have been hurled from their places and thrown against the neighboring ones, where they still lean, as if weary with holding up the roof of massive sand-stone. I walked alone through this hall, trying to bear the weight of its unutterable majesty and beauty. That I had been so oppressed by Denders, ecemed a weakness which I was resolved to conquer, and I finally succeeded in looking on Karnak with a calmness more commensurate with its sublime repose-but not by daylight.

To describe the entire temple would only be wilder the picture I have been trying to draw; so I shall barely enumerate the divisions of the main edifice. To the great hall succeeds a spacious court, in which stands an obelisk, its mate having been hurled down and shattered to pieces. A gateway leads into still another court of equal dimensions, with an obelisk of a single block. eight feet square and ninety-two feet in hight .-Then follows a sanctuary, built of enormous blocks of granite, with painted sculptures; another open court, filled with ruins and rubbish; then a massive edifice, supported by between fifty and sixty columns, of the age of Thothmes III, (1500 B. C.,) beyond which are the substruct tions of a still more ancient edifice; and finally. in a breach of the long mounds denoting the ex terior wall, the eastern pylon, looking out to the Arabian Desert. After a brief examination of the principal parts, which occupied three hours, we returned to the portal of the grand hall, and found our breakfast ready on one of the vast slabs. We then made a second survey, traced the wars of Osirei and Remeses, in Asia Minor and Syria, on the exterior wall, and finished by riding around the top of the outer inclosure. (fully a mile and a half,) from every point of which we had the grandest view of the group of

My ride back to Luxor, toward evening, was the next best thing after Karnak. The little animal I rode had become excited by jumping over stones and sliding down sand-heaps; our guide began to show his Bedouin blood by dashing at full gallop toward the sylms and reining in his horse at a bound; and, to conclude, I became infected with a lawless spirit that could not easily be laid. The guide's eyes sparkled when I proposed a race. We left my friend and the water-carriers, bounded across the avenue of sphinxes, and took a smooth path leading toward the Desert. My mare needed but a word and a jog of the iron stirrup. Away we flew, our animals stretching themselves for a long heat, crashing the dry dourra-stalks, clearing the water-ditches, and scattering on all sides the Arab laborers we met. After a glorious gallop of two or three miles, my antagonist was fairly distanced; but one race would not content him. so we had a second, and finally a third, on the beach of Luxor. The horses belonged to him, and it was a matter of indifference which was the swiftest; he raced merely for the delight of it. and so did I.

The same gallant mare was ready for me at night. It was precisely full moon, and I had determined on visiting Karnak again before leaving. There was no one but the guide and I, he armed with his long spear, and I with my pistols in my belt. There was a wan haze in the air, and a pale halo round the moon, on each side of which appeared two faint mock-moons. It was a ghost-ly light, and the fresh north-wind, coming up the ly light, and the fresh north-wind, coming up the Nile, rustled solemnly in the palm-trees. We trotted silently to Karnak, and leaped our horses over the fragments till they reached the foot of the first obelisk. Here we dismounted and entered the grand hall of pillars. There was no sound in all the temple, and the guide, who seemed to comprehend my thought, moved belief the standard of the stan hind me as softly as a shadow, and snoke not a word. It needed this illumination to compre hend Karnak. The unsightly rubbish has disappeared: the rents in the roof are atoned for by the moonlight they admit; the fragments shiv-ered from the lips of the mighty capitals are only the crumpled edges of the flower; a maze of shadows hides the desolation of the courts, but every pillar and obelisk, pylon and propylon is glorified by the moonlight. The soul of Karnak is soothed and tranquilized. Its halls look upon you no longer with an aspect of pain and humiliation. Every stone seems to say: "I am not fallen, for I have defied the ages. I am a part of that grandeur which has never seen its peer, and shall endure forever, for the world has ne

I climbed to the roof, and I sat looking down into the hushed and awful colonnades, till I was thoroughly penetrated with their august an esub-lime expression I should probably have re-mained all night, an amateur colossus, with my hands on my knees, had not the silence been disturbed by two arrivals of romantic touristsan Englishman and two Frenchmen. We ex-changed salutations, and I mounted the restless mare again, touched her side with the stirrup, and sped back to Luxor. The guide galloped beside me, occasionally hurling his spear into the air and catching it as it fell, delighted with my readiness to indulge his desert whims. I found the captain and sailors all ready and my friend smoking his chibouk on deck. In half an hour we had left Thebes. B. T.

American Painters in Italy.

An enthusiastic correspondent in Rome, "Occhi," furnishes us some notes of the doings of American painters there, of which we give the substance. Of course he judges and criticises for him-self. "Occhi" regrets the want of what he considers proper encouragement of art at home, and concludes
that judicious assistance would make great artists of many who are now mere drudges. He proceeds CHAPMAN, the oldest American artist in Rome, possesses more diversified talents than any other painter that we know, and probably no other possesses more diversified talents than any other painter that we know, and probably no other painter living understands so well, so many different branches of his art. True, he has given to the world but few great works, but his designs number more than any other one, and probably more than any three artists. Amounting to twelve or fifteen thousand, they naturally all cannot be good, but that they are generally so, is too well known to need repetition. His present works, though sometimes lacking force and not always well drawn, invariably possess a feeling that few artists are able to place in their pictures, and bespeak the mind naturally great and well-disciplined. Coming to Rome for his health, we presume that he works more for his amusement than any desire to add to his reputation or his pures, and his pieces are usually small groups of coatume figures, or such interesting bits of landscape as will serve to divert but not fatigue him. That his health is better than it has been for many years, is the most gratifying intelligence that we can give the large circle of friends of this most gentlemanly, accomplished artists.

FREEMAN'S great work. "The Three Marys." is

FREEMAN'S great work, "The Three Marys," is FREMAN'S great work, "The Three Marys," is finished, and will soon be sent to Boston for exhibition, before reaching its ultimate resting-place, in a private gallery in New Hampshire. For many reasons, this kind of subject is seldom attempted by Americans, and when attempted, is seldom successfully treated. Owing to the difficulties of procuring and using proper nude models, it is almost impossible for an artist in American to treat properly one of these lofty scriptural or historical subjects; but the principal reason why so few of the attempts in this highest order of art, are unsuccessful, is, that the paintiers themselves lack education. While in portraiture, they are decidedly preeminent, in the painting of rustic scenes, equal to the best, in landscape, by no means behind—we are obliged, for the present to acknowledge, that in scriptural and historical painting, Americans fell far in the rear of the older and more highly-favored nations of Europea. That Freeman's is not one of these abortive attempts at greatness, the universal admiration of Europea. That passed unscathed the fiery ordeal of Roman inspection, and will procure for its author the price for which he has diligently and judiciously labored—not money nor reputation, but fame.

Therefore, and will procure for its author the price for which he has diligently and judiciously labored—not money nor reputation, but fame.

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same clars, is just receiving the finishing touch, but unfortunately for American students and connoisseurs, this is to remain in Europe. It is worthy of its highly educated author.

G L Brawn, now studious, cautious and industrious, is rapidly regaining that reputation for fine landscapes, which he measurably lost by his avidity to turn out many works in a short time, and is freely patronised by those who have opportunities of seeing his late works. He has just finished a pair of pictures for Crawford, the sculptor, one of which is considered much the best that he ever painted. He has placed it in the Roman yearly exhibition of the pictures of artists of all nations, and it is worth more than all the rest of the landscapes in the exhibition. He is now finishing a view of the Trevi, one of the principal Roman Fountains. This, though a "mere matter of moonshine," yet is of a particular kind of meconshine, which is seldom produced by terrestials, soft, transparent, luminous, natural.

INNESS has cest aside all dictation and advice, all precept and example; and, while constantly harping upon his principle, is dashing on with the wildest enthustasm, and without any principle at all, except that which he sees in Nature, and is turning out landscape after landscape, which excel thous of any other puniter of his years, of any nation. Under the severest afflictions, brought on partly by ill health, partly by his own imprudence—with but a single friend to assist and encourage him—but has labored on, and is now advancing with rapid strides to occupy a lofty place among Claudes, Poussins and Venets. We are confident that the gentleman who has so long been linness friend will never regret his friendable.

Hall has just sent to the New-York Art-Union

friendship.

Hall has just sent to the New-York Art-Union the head of an Italian shepherd boy and a Roman whe-cart. The head we think very good, and the wine-cart we have no doubt, will please those for when it was painted, but we cannot possibly admire it. We think it hardly drawn, gaudity colored and quite unworthy of the young man who painted it. He is at work on a head which he mails a "Doge of Venice," which we like, and a "Ghoat Story," which we like, and a "Ghoat Story," which we like. of Venice," which we like, and a "Ghoat Story," which we do not like. The counger Sausness, Freetand and Von Par-ters make up the list of American painters here.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

Dates: Liverpool, March 13: Lonion, 12th; Paris, 11th.

The steamer Europa arrived vesterday morning at 11 o'clock. There is nothing especially

ENGLAND.

-On the 11th inst. the meeting of Libe

ENGLAND.

-On the 11th inst. the meeting of Liberals took place at Lord John Russell's house, in Chesham-place, Pimliso. It was attended by Warge and Radicals to the number of 167. No Perlies were present, though it seems that Sir James Graham has given hif word to act with the Liberal party in the steep to be taken in favorof free trade.

Lord John Russell, in addressing the meeting, complained of the unorecedented course taken by the Derby administration. They appear to wish to remain in office to promote law and other reforms, on which there was hitle difference of opiation, and might, if left alove, disselve Parliment next session, and thengo to the country on their real policy. This plan of Lord Derby's he (Lord John Russell) was not disposed to acquiesce in, and he thought that in any course to be taken on the subject the Liberals should at present confine themselves to the one simple question of free trade or protection.

He (Lord John Russell) had consulted Sir James Graham and Mr. Cobden, who deemed that the bost course would be that Mr. Villiers should ask the Chancellor of the Exchequeron Monday night to explain himself, which would probably bring on a free trade debate. He stated that he did not intend to prosecute his Reform bill, as it might be desirable to reconsider it. After some remarks from Mr. Hume, Mr. Cobden, Mr. Bright, and a few questions from Mr. Duncombe, the meeting separated with the understanding that free trade was the only question at this moment for consideration.

In the course of the proceeding, it seemed clear consideration, and pointed to the reconstruction of a new administration on a more popular basis, or, as he called it, albroader basis. While protesting that he meant no factious proceeding, it seemed clear consideration, and probably reconstruction of a new administration on a more popular basis, or, as he called it, albroader basis. While protesting that he meant no factious proceeding, it seemed clear consideration, and probably reconstruction of a liberal form bill f

measure of reform—a remark which was followed by a general expression of applause on the part of those present. The course which it is understood will be adopted its to force the Tories to an early dissolution; and, if it be necessary, to limit the sup-plies to a vote of money for three mouths; and thus compel the Protectionists to appeal to the country on the question at issue.

- The papers are full of the elections which result generally in favor of the Government.

- No decision has yet been come to respecting the disposal of the surplus funds arising from the receipts connected with the Great Exhibit tion. It appears, however, to be well understood that the funds will be applied solely to purposes connected with the application of art o the manufactures of the country.

—Lord Eglinton's reception on the 11th March was a courteous and cordial one. He was cheered with the usual Irish enthusiasm. He wore in his breast what is described as "a regular sod of herbaceous product, intended doubtless to represent the Irish shamrock, which it was not, being nothing more nor less than English clover." The people, nevertheless, cheered lustily. At Trinity College, some disgraceful riotrag took place, caused by one of the students displaying an Orange flag. The flag was removed, whereupen a party of students sailled forth from the College with sticks, &c., and a regular riot ensued, which was not put an end to till several of the disturbers were arrested. During the night the Orange proceedings were renewed, and strong bodies of Police and military patrolled the streets. The Police magistrates have been engaged all the morning in disposing of cases brought before them connected with this disgraceful Orange triumph. -Lord Eglinton's reception on the 11th

-The new Lord Chancellor of Ireland Mr. Blackburn, was sworn into office on the lith inst., and Lord Naas and Mr. Napier, M. P., were sworn in members of the Irish Privy Council.

-The Earl of Belfast had delivered the first of a series of lectures in support of the Belfast Working Classes' Associations' Library Fund. The Lord Bishop of Down and Connor presided. The subject was: "The Poets of the Nineteenth Cen-

-The new Irish Chief Secretary, Lord Nass, has concluded to withdraw from the Parlia mentary contest and leave the field to his opponent The chances against him are too strong to be disre-

-A very alarming statement respecting

many alarming statement respecting the progress of the Riband conspiracy appears in the Belfast Newsletter. If it is really an unexaggerated description of the condition of the disturced districts of Ulster, there seems to be no remedy left but the highly obejectioushle one of a call upon the Legislature for such a measure of coercion as will at once crush this formidable spirit of turbulence. The Belfast paper says: It seems incredible, yet it is nevertheless true, that in that district especially which has been made lamentably notorious by the outrage upon Mr. Chambre, the leading gentry are obliged, for the protection of their lives, not only to go out armed themselves, but to be accompanied by a strongly-armed force of constabulary. Travel in what direction you please along the roads in this district, or at whatever hour, and you will be sure to meet these indications of a fearful struggle between civilization and savage barbarism.

The Riband reign of terror is extending in every direction and penetrating every rank of society. If a gentleman dismisses a servant on suspicion of his being tainted with the Riband poison, forthwith the master receives the "notice" of the conspirators and, if he refuses compliance with the demand therein contained, he is one of the procuribed, and iterally may "prepare his coffin." This has already happened in some instances, and may happen in many more, for the truth is, no servant in the neighborhood can be trusted, unless his attachment to the family has stood the test of long trial and faithful service. The evil does not stop even here. The natural consequences are beginning to make themrelves apparent. We have heard of one gentleman in the district who has thrown up an agency, out of which he derived a moderate income, under the influence of the prevalent alarm. Not only those who are in any way connected with the land, but those whose orchardy commercial avocations one would suppose might exempt them from alarm, feet themselves overawed and intimidated, and it is manifes

FRANCE.

-M. Billault, Deputy, is named President

—M. Billault, Deputy, is named President of the Legislative Corps.

M. Billault had no seat in the last Assembly, though he was a member of the Constituent, having been elected for the Loire inferieure by more than \$8,000 suffrages. He had obtained considerable celebrity as an advocate at Nantes, and was member of the Council General of the Department in 1837, when two colleges of the department named him Deputy. He began his Parliamentary career in the ranks of the Opposition by a vehement speech on 'electoral corruption,' and another on the relations of France with foreign countries. His hostility to the Cabinet, and especially to what were then termed by the Opposition the 'English tendencies' of M. Guizot, was incessant and uncompromising. In 1842 this was still more marked during the strong debates on the Right of Search; and in the subsequent session he skillaulty and unscrupulously availed himself of the excitement occasioned by the Pritchard indemnity to denounce the Government. During M. Thiers' short Administration he was named Under Secretary of State in the department of Commerce and Agriculture. The celebrated Timon (M. de Cormenia) has passed the following judgment on M. Bildault:

Billault is the mest remarkable of all the inclpications, and if he were more precise is his advances are would be, as another Phocion, the art of the content of the mean of would be, as another Phocion. "Billabil is the mest remarkable of all the inclusion or totators, and if he were more precise is his adcreases he would be, as another Phocion, the ar to the speeches of M. Guizot, the second Demosthers. M. Billabil has quite as much of political principles as a lawyer can well have; and much principles as a lawyer can well have; and much more, in any case, than is requisite for a Minister in our cay. As the Licules and of M. Thers he is ves to jevel, like his General, in perigrications by law are sea. I do not mean that M. Billault may act be rough a very useful Minister, in no matter that Durch of the pusher rarenue. He is not because by any precedent either to the right or to the left. He has his petites entress at the Loure of fact here getther butler or pantler. He enjoys

the good graces of the Opposition without being obliged to put his fagers on the glowing coals of Radicalism. As a speaker, he is ready for anything, rushes on, bears a retreat, and returns to the onset with the same rapidity of evolution," &c.

It is not yet forgotten that in the various Ministerial crises curing the Presidency, M. Billault's name was more than once mentioned, and on one remarkable, and not remote, occasion he was very near accepting office.

M. Billault being by general consent endowed with so marvelous a fact its of elocution, it has occasioned some surprise that he should consent to fill the most silent and passive of all posts in the new Assembly, from which both elequence and action will be banished. He separated from M. Thiers in the Constituent on the question of the Right of Labor, and it is not stated that this Socialist tint has been got rid of. Perhaps his political principles are not of such a straight-laced nature as to refuse all compromise: or he may have believed that on the occasion referred to the wind was setting in from that quarter. There was a period when the Presidency of the Chamber of Deputies was one of high heads. Whatever may be said of the honor under present cheumstances, the post has not ceased to be lucrative. The new President will in all probability have not less than 50,000 or perhaps 100,000 france as salary, and the splendid hotel near the Legislative Palace for residence. All thus would be a strong temptation to a still sterner patriot, and such compensation is not insufficient for three months' direction of the dull reutine of business in the new Chamber of Deputies.

—M. Billault, the newly-appointed Presidence of Deputies.

-M. Billault, the newly-appointed President of the Corps Legislatif, and the Minister of State, both of whom have been charged by the President of the Republic to regulate the internal service of the Corps Legislatif, have agreed to main-

State, both of whom have been charged by the President of the Republic to regulate the internal service of the Corps Legislatif, have agreed to maintain the former arrangements of the Legislative Assembly, with the exception of certain modifications rendered necessary by the new state of things.

There are to be two Questors, as in the old Chamber of Deputies. They will be chosen by the Presidency are to retain their places. M. Valette remains Secretary of the Presidency, and M. Denis Lagarde, Secretary and Chief Clerk of the proceedings. There are to be, moreover, two or three assistants, who will prepare an account of the proceedings at each sitting.

The President of the Corps Legislatif will reserve to himself the right of selecting the clerks from among the corps of short-hand writers attached to the Moniteur. The reports of the sittings can only, according to the Constitution, consist of minutes prepared at the close of each sitting, under the direction of the President of the Corps Legislatif, and the journals are forbidden to publish any other. The Secretaries of the Questor's Department are retained, such as they existed in the late Assembly. M. Levalliant remains Secretary-General. M. Miller, Librarian of the late Assembly, also retains his place, but it is said his assistants are to be changed. M. de Braucas Dupronceau remains Chief of the Unders. The Palancs of the Presidency, like that of the Assembly, will be placed under the administration of the President of the Corps Legislatif and the Questors are to be completely under his orders. The internal arrangements of the two Chambers will be completed in a few days. M. Billault removes his day to his new hotel.

More than 150 of the newly-elected Deputies have already chosen their places, and the Salle des Conferences has been fitted up for their reception. The President of the Republic has ordered that there shall be but one tier of gaileries in the grand hall—M. Court's painting, which represented the late King, Louis Philippe, taking the oath to t

- A decree in the Moniteur determines

that the refusal on the part of any public functionary to take, without reservation or restriction, the oath prescribed by the 14th article of the Constitution, will be considered as a resignation of his office. This is understood to be atmed at Genl. Cavalgnac, whose intention is supposed to be, to appear in the Chambers, protest against the usurpation, and resign. -M. E. Thouvenel, French Minister in Bavaria, has been appointed Director of Political

Affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. -M. Bocher, administrator of the property of the Orleans family, and MM. Malzy and ief, agents of the Distribution Letter Company of M. Bidault, have appealed against the judgment delivered on the 3d inst. by the Sixth Chamber of Correctional Police, condemning the first to 500f. fine, and the two others to 150f. each.

-It is said that the assumption of the imperial dignity and the distribution of the eagles to the army and national guard will be put off till the

-Marshal Prince Jerome Bonaparte. President of the Senate, has just published a series of regulations relative to that body.

-The Opinione of Turis announces that Marshal Marmont, Duke of Raguea, died at Venice on the 2nd inst., at 94 o'clock in the morning. Thus, after an illness of six days, the last Mar-

shal of Napoleon has expired in exite, at the age of 78. The capital feature in Marmount's biography is the separate capitulation by which he betrayed the Emperor at Fontainebleau, and according to which he uncovered his master by drawing off his corps d'armée to Verseilles, and leaving the road to Fontainebleau open to the allied armies concentrated at Paris. Paris.

Lamartine has attempted, but without success, to

Lamartine has attempted, but without success, to white wash this evidently base desertion, which at once stopped all possibility of negotiating the imperial regency, an issue then far from probable, and benished the Emperor to the rock of Elba, from which he was destined to achieve so glorious a return on the 20th of March of the next year.

Marmont, riveted by his betrayal of the Emperor to the cause of the Bourtons, and prevented by the excess of his apostacy from imitating the weakness of Ney. formed one of the fugitive Court at Gand, and recistered France with the second Restoration. He was Commander-in-Chief of the Army when Charles X. was expelled by the citizens of Paris for crimes which have been since pardoned to Louis Napoleon. By his facelity to the exiled Court of the elder Bourbons, Marmont repaired in some measure the stain which his treacherous betrayal of the Emperor, in 1814, must ever leave upon his memory.

—The accounts from the manufacturing districts are much less unfavorable than hitherto.

house, has become active, and some large sales have been effected. Advices from Lyons and St. Etienne state that, although no remarkable activity prevails there, yet that the manufacturers are doing a fair share of business, and silks are looking up. Accounts from the agricultural districts announce a further decline in the price of wheat in almost all the markets.

—The decree on public instruction, published in the Moniteur of the 10 h inst. proves the accuracy of the information communicated some time since with reference to the University. The prefessors hitherto were not liable to be removed; but that character which guaranteed their independence to longer exists, and the nomination of the members. sors hitherto were not liable to be removed; but that character which guaranteed their independence no longer exists, and the nomination of the members of the Superior Council; the inspectors, rectors, and the large staff of persons employed in almost every branch of education, as well as their dismissal, becomes by this instrument the prerogative of the President of the Republic. The short preamble to the decree gives it merely a provisional character. It states that, until a law shall provide for the reorganization of public instruction, the present measure will be applied forth with for the restablishment of order and bierarchy in the corporations intrusted with directing public instruction. Much dissatts action has been produced among those whose opinion is of value by the present measure, because it shows the rapid progress toward suppremacy made by the Ultramostane party, and also the haste to concentrate in one single hand the whole power and patronage of the State before the meeting of the Chamber, and to avoid the possibility of interruption or interference on the part of the Deputies or the Senate.

—The Corractre mentions a report that one of the chief functionaries of the Administrations of Forests has been summoned to Parts, to organize a thunting establishment for the Prince President, and that the Prince de Wagram is to be Grand Huntaman, a post-occupied by his father under the Empire—The Members of the new Assembly are to take the title of "Deputies of the Legislative Corpa."

—A great review is to take place in the Champ de Mars on the 50th, which is looked for mare

-A great review is to take place in the Champ de Mars on the 20th, which is looked forward to with more than ordinary interest, as it is expected to produce a demonstration in favor of the establishment of the Empire, even stronger than that at the famous reviews at Salory. It will be remembered that the 20th is the anniversary of the entry of the great Napoleon into Paris on his return from the Island of Elba.

The appointment of Lord Malmesbury
as Foreign Secretary has given great satisfaction in

Paris, the noble Earl being a personal friend of M. ce Persigny and of Louis Napoleon homself.

—The Mist has couned 2,000,000 five franc pieces bearing the effigy of the President of the Republic.

- Armand Marrast, one of the leaders of the Revolution of 1848 cied in Paris on the 11th

SWITZERLAND.

-" The Government of the United States "The Government of the United States of America has resolved to accredit, for the first time, a permanent Charge of Affaires to the Swiss Confederation. In Swiss-riand this act of a powerful Government, of decided non-intervention principles, gives the liveliest astariaction. The Federal Council has resolved to send to America a piece of grante from the vailey of Bahiers, near Interlacken, to form a part of the intended Monument to Washington."

- The Paris Debats publishes a letter The Paris Debats publishes a letter from M. Clet, the delegate of the hospitals of the Great St. Bernard and the Simplen, to the Council of State of Value, protesting against the sale of the hospital lance, which was determined by the Council of Values. M. Clet's letter is cated Paris, Feb. 25, 1832. Appended to it is a copy of a protest made at Paris on the 5th of October last by M. Clet, and raticed by the Abbe Faillez, provost of the hospitals, against the sale which was then proposed. The protest says that all purchasers of the lands in question will be neld itable to actions by the Abspitals for their restitution.

PRUSSIA.

Advices from Berlin, of the 6th inst. —Advices from Berlin, of the 6th inst. state that the Upper Chamber has resolved, by 81 against 56 votes, that the future constitution of that Chamber shall be as follows: 1 All prices of the blood royal, being of age. 2. The heads of the princely families of Bohensollera 3 The heads of those families which formerly had seat and vote in the Inderial Diet (Restairening Geschicchter.) 4. The heads of families who enjoy a hereditary right to a seat and vote in the Upper House. 5. Such members as the King may summon from among the more wealthy land proprietors, from the great to was and the universities, for their lifetime only. 6. The functions of the new Upper Chamber will commence from August 7, 1832, in when the present itself after 21 days, and subsequently the Chamber itself after 21 days, and subsequently the Lower Chamber and the Crown, we may took upon the above as the future constitution of the Upper Legislative Chamber in Prussia.

—Mr. Barnard, Ambassador of the United

-Mr. Barnard, Ambassador of the United States at Berlin, is gone to Naples, where he will stay two or three months; during his absence Mr. Fay, first Secretary of the American Embassy, will take the functions of Charge d'Affairs

— The example of the Crystal Palace is about to be followed in Silesia, where there is soon to be an exhibition of Silesian manufactures unfer

AUSTRIA.

-The Emperor arrived from Venice on

—The Emperor arrived from Venice on the morning of the 5th, at Trieste.

The Government has abolished the separate professorship of philosophy at the University of Prague, and imposed its duties on the theological professor. The reasons assigned for this proceeding, as stated in the official mandate, are that in ideas and tendencies the school is anti-Christian. The philosophy of legel is taught and embraced there with arder, and the Government is determined not to permit this in any Austrian University. The deposed professor, Dr. Hanas, will continue to receive his accustomed salary, as the Government has no wish to reproach him personally with the errors of the University.

ITALY.

- The Corriere Militare of Nice, states — The Corriere Militare of Nice, states that it is contemplated to raise a subscription for a monument to Charles Athert at that place. The artist appointed, in the event of the necessary funds being raised, is the celebrated sculptor Raymondi, and the moument is to represent Charles Athert in a kneeling posture, as if invoking the mercy of Providence in behalf of Italy.

— A shock of earthquake was felt at Palermo on the 16th ult. The motion was undulatory from north to south, and lasted three seconds.

-The retirement of the Marquis de Miraflores from the Cabinet, as well as other Ministerial modifications, were again talked of.

-Domestic differences between their Majesties appear to be daily widening the distrust and discontent which has been sometime existing.

RUSSIA.

-According to an Imperial ukase, the Jews are now to be classed in two estegories, those who have a fixed residence and a trade, and those who have neither. The latter are to be employed in the public mines and fortresses. The classification is to be made in all the provinces where Jews are tolerated at one and the same time.

GREECE.

—The recent expulsion of General Milbitz and six other Polish refugees from the Greek soil, has led to interpeliations in the Chamber of Deputies at Athens. M. Chrisanthopoulos, the Deputy of Ægisum after calling to mind the general sympathy which the cause of Greek liberty had encountered in every part of Europe during the struggle with the Turks, invited the Minister to declare the reasons which had induced the Government to act so arbitrarily and harshly as to expel the Polish guests of the nation. M. Paikos, Minister for Foreign Affairs, promised that he would be ready to make a statement on the subject at the next sitting of the Chamber. In answer to an observation by M. Tzancs, M. Provelegio, Minister of Justice, declared that the expulsions referred to had not taken place on the demand of any foreign power. The Government was bound to remove the refugees because they had abused the hospitality which had been extended to them, by conspiring for the ruin of the State. When the Chamber should have before it the documents which he had ordered to be translated and laid before it, members would find that the Government had acted not only fairly but with indulgence toward the expelled Poles. -The recent expulsion of General Mil-

TURKEY.

-A letter from Constantinople of the —A letter from Constantinople of the 25th uit, states that the question relative to the Holy places was settled. M ce Lavalettee, whose health has for some time been in an unsatisfactory state, has applied for leave of absence for four months. M. Sabatié will represent him during his absence. M. Botta, the French Consul at Jerusalem, had left the Turkish capital to return to his post.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Daily News says: "The expedition across the Ket seems to have been attended with unusual success. Gen. Somerset had captured 6,000 head of cattle, and 7,000 were in the possession of Col. Eyre. Large numbers had been drowned. These officers were in direct communication, and were about to descend the lower Bashee, in Kaffaria Proper, where was herea had been driven. It is very evident that we have at last carried the war into the exemp's country, and, although no one can wish to add to our overgrown and thinty-peopled territory in South Africa, a glance at the map is almost sufficient to show that Kaffar a Proper, which intervenes between Brittsh Kaffaria and Natal, must be brought under Britten rule if future wars are to be avoided, and if we determine to preserve the Orange River sovereignty. From this news we anticipate the report of further successes by the regular mail, which is hourly expected." The Daily News says : " The expedition

Very Latest Intelligence.

[BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.]

The Cape of Good Hope-Termination of the Kaffir War.

Saturday, March 12, 1851.

From the Morning Herald, second edition.

PLYMOUTH, 12th final The Bosphorus steamship arrived at Penzance to-day. The dispatches from Sir Harry Smith have been sent to the War Office. She brings the account of the termination of the war, and the unconditional serrender of the Kaffirs.

No alteration has occurred in foreign

Paris Boursz -- Fives 103,60; three At the afinual meeting of the Bank at Liege it was stated that the profits of the year were £10,000 sterling. A dividend of 24 francs was

The Russian Government have authorrate Russian Crovernment have suthor-ized the imperiation of 6,000 chests of ten by the Russian American Company, from Shanghai, into Cronstadt, paying no higher duty than that received by way of Kinths, the coject being to pres; the ad-vantages of a maritime correspondence with China, in preserved to the caravane crossing the Tartar frontier.

LONDON .- The Times announces the sue persion of Mesers Ritable Brothers' business in neutron with the West Indies. Limitities will p ably range between £50,000 and £100,000,